

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1785. T H B

NEWPORT

Containing the freshest ADVICES

Printed by HENRY BARBER,

"When'er our Country calls—Friends,
"up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public



MERCURY

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

at the Foot of the PARADE.

Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure
Safety." BROOKES'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

Dr. PRICE's OBSERVATIONS, continued.
OF P E A C E,

And the Means of perpetuating it.

CIVIL Government is an expedient for collecting the wisdom and the force of a community or confederacy, to preserve its peace and liberty against every hostile invasion, whether from *within* or from *without*.—In the latter of these respects, the United States are happily secured; but they are far from being equally happy in the former respect. Having now, in consequence of their successful resistance of the invasion of *Britain*, united to their remoteness from *Europe*, no external enemy to fear, they are in danger of fighting with one another.—This is their *greatest* danger; and providing securities against it is their *hardest* work. Should they fail in this, America may some time or other be turned into a scene of blood; and instead of being the hope and refuge of the world, may become a terror to it.

When a dispute arises among *individuals* in a State, an appeal is made to a *court* of law; that is, to the wisdom and justice of the State. The court decides. The losing party acquiesces; or, if he does not, the power of the State forces him to submission; and thus the effects of contention are suppressed, and peace is maintained.—In a way similar to this, peace may be maintained between any number of *confederated* States; and I can almost imagine, that it is not impossible but that by some such means *universal* peace may some time or other be produced, and all war excluded from the world.—Why may we not hope to see this begun in America?

The articles of confederation, make considerable advances towards it. When a dispute arises between any of the States, they order an appeal to Congress—an inquiry by Congress—a hearing—and a decision.—But here they stop.—What is most of all necessary is omitted. No provision is made for enforcing the decisions of Congress; and this renders them inefficient and futile. I am by no means qualified to point out the best method of removing this defect. Much must be given up for this purpose, nor is it easy to give up *too* much. Without all doubt the powers of Congress must be enlarged. In particular, a power must be given it to collect, on certain emergencies, the force of the confederacy, and to employ it in carrying its decisions into execution. A State against which a decision is made, will yield of course when it knows that such a force exists, and that it allows no hope from resistance.

By this force I do not mean a *STANDING ARMY*. God forbid, that standing armies should ever find an establishment in America. They are every where the grand supports of arbitrary power, and the chief causes of the depression of mankind. No wise people will trust their defence out of their own hands, or consent to hold their rights at the mercy of armed *slaves*. Free States ought to be bodies of armed *citizens*, well regulated, and well disciplined, and always ready to turn out, when properly called upon, to execute the laws, to quell riots, and to keep the peace. Such, if I am rightly informed, are the citizens of America. Why then may not Congress be furnished with a power of calling out from the confederated States, *quotas* of militia sufficient to force at once the compliance of any State which may shew an inclination to break the union by resisting its decisions?

I am very sensible that it will be difficult to

guard such a power against abuse; and, perhaps, better means of answering this end are discoverable. In human affairs, however, the choice generally offered us is "of two evils to take the least." We chuse the restraint of civil government, because a less evil than anarchy; and, in like manner, in the present instance, the danger of the abuse of power, and of its being employed sometimes to enforce wrong decisions, must be submitted to, because a less evil than the misery of intestine wars. Much, however, may be done to lessen this danger. Such regulations as those in the ninth of the articles of confederation will, in a great measure, prevent hasty and partial decisions. The rotation established by the fifth article will prevent that corruption of character which seldom fails to be produced by the long possession of power; and the right reserved to every State of recalling its Delegates when dissatisfied with them, will keep them constantly responsible and cautious.

The observations now made must be extended to money transactions. Congress must be trusted with a power of procuring supplies for defraying the expences of the confederation; of contracting debts, and providing funds for discharging them: and this power must not be capable of being defeated by the opposition of any minority in the States.

In short, the credit of the United States, their strength, their respectableness abroad, their liberty at home, and even their existence, depend on the preservation of a firm political union; and such an union cannot be preserved, without giving all possible weight and energy to the authority of that delegation which constitutes the union.

Would it not be proper to take periodical surveys of the different States, their numbers of both sexes in every stage of life, their condition, occupations, property, &c.?—Would not such surveys, in conjunction with accurate registers of births, marriages and deaths at all ages, afford much important instruction by shewing what laws govern human mortality, and what situations, employments, and civil institutions, are most favorable to the health and happiness of mankind?—Would they not keep constantly in view the progress of population in the States, and the increase or decline of their resources? But more especially, are they not the only means of procuring the necessary information for determining accurately and equitably the proportions of men and money to be contributed by each State for supporting and strengthening the confederation?

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By a private letter received yesterday by the Dutch mails, from a very respectable house in Rotterdam, we are informed, that the Emperor has not as yet arrived at Brussels, though his troops had for some time been forming in that neighbourhood. That France has offered a fresh mediation, in which the King, at the instance of the Queen, takes a very personal and active part; and, should his mediation fail, France promises to abide by her late treaty with the Republic, in the fullest and most unequivocal

sense; the same letter adds, that Monsieur de Vergennes was still minister, and likely to continue so.

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Last night advices was received from Ostend, that two ships were stopped there, which were carrying to Holland upwards of two hundred English sailors.

The French Ambassador quitted Paris a few days since to visit London; couriers rode before him all the way to Calais, to expedite his journey. He embarked for Dover half an hour after his arrival at Calais, and instantly set off for London. His instructions how to treat, in regard to the contest between the Emperor and the Dutch, it is suspected will puzzle our Ministry not a little.

By keeping a garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, the French, in some measure, have the Dutch in their power already; this was another keen stroke of policy, which was not understood, as it deserved to be, when the troops first landed there for the protection of their good ally.

According to advices from Geneva, the Dutch Consul, Mr. Zevoorte, had, on the 14th ultimo, made a proposal for taking six regiments of the troops of the Cantons of that Republic into the pay of their High Mightinesses the States General. No answer has been given, as it is necessary in the present situation of affairs to take the advice of two neighbouring Courts, to whom the Supreme Council means to refer the proposal.

If Dutch and Prussian accounts are to be credited, an alliance is certainly formed between France, Holland, Sweden, and Prussia; this confederacy, added to the Porte, must be too powerful for Russia and Germany united.

Our last letters from the Continent advise, that the Imperial engineers are fortifying the port of Ostend with the utmost alacrity, particularly that part of it which is commanded by French Flanders, from Dunkirk.

Dec. 4. The public may rest assured, no mediation has yet taken place; neither is the Imperial system altered with respect to a war.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris, that a war will certainly take place, in which France must be concerned. Some of the older politicians think, that the Emperor means to revive some old pretensions to a part of the French territories, and that he will be supported in those claims by the Queen's party, which dictates to the King in all public matters that are agitated in the cabinet.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) January 24.

The great quantity of silver removed to Europe by the merchants of the Eastern part of this continent, has so very much reduced its average value, that it will be a certain loss to continue making payments in specie; this circumstance will have a powerful operation in favor of the Southern States, the produce of which being marketable to all parts of the civilized world, and infinitely better suited for exportation than the productions of the other States.

The refusal on the part of the British to deliver up the Western posts will entirely preclude the State of New-York from the least participation of the Fur-trade for this season, at least, and will besides prevent friendly and permanent alliances being formed with the Indians of remote nations. It is expected that Congress will immediately interfere in this business with that vigor and success which has hitherto so happily attended their councils.

The storm that threatens the States of Holland will involve all Europe inevitably, and Great-Britain in particular. A Dutch war must necessarily be a war with all the powers of Europe; whoever says England will be an idle spectator is a blockhead, and knows nothing of the matter. When such a commercial and maritime State as Holland is at war, and united with the powerful assistance of France, Spain, and America, it is absolutely impossible for the English nation not to throw themselves into the opposite scale. Whenever the Family Compact is active on one side the English must be as active on the other;

not from the choice of a war, but from the impossibility of preserving the peace and balance of Europe, without the interposition of Great-Britain.

One of the late New-York papers contains no less than 32 advertisements, each signed by different persons, praying the benefit of an act or insolvency, which was passed during the late sitting of the legislature. It is a melancholy circumstance to add, that those unfortunate people are mostly men of fair character, and owe their distress to the vicissitudes and devastation which arose from the war.

The present scarcity of specie is unquestionably a misfortune that calls for legislative interference and assistance, in every possible way. The most obvious remedy appears to be the emission of paper money. In a speculative point of view, no doubt objections may be raised against this measure, and the understanding may be bewildered and dazzled by specious arguments tending to prove portending misfortunes as the certain fruits of an immediate advantage. The general argument is that paper money will be liable to depreciation; but although this misfortune attended the emission of paper money during the war, America should now be considered in a different point of view from what she was during that unhappy period; she is now in complete possession of independence, a vast property, and numberless resources. Can there then be a reasonable doubt of this State, one of the most fertile in the confederation, being adequate to the business of emitting and supporting a paper credit? No commercial nation in Europe can do without the aid of paper, and the inhabitants of this State will find it a severe struggle, if they continue to procrastinate a measure that must inevitably prove destructive to our trade and population.

Should a law pass during the present sitting of the legislature, for the emission of paper, this salutary measure will have an immediate tendency to make many people happy, without any compulsion, injury, or wrong to individuals; neither would it interfere with prior engagements of the State; on the contrary, the exorbitant rate of interest will be immediately reduced to a sum more consonant with the real value of money. At present, altho' the establishment is fixed at seven per cent. yet such gentlemen as have been compelled to borrow money know very well that it is impossible to get any at that premium, even when the most approved security is offered. But the persons that would be most immediately benefited, and whose necessities call for immediate redress, are the holders of State Indents; owing to the uncertainty of the time of payment, they have depreciated so far as to bear little more than a tythe of the original value, but if they should be paid off in the new emission money, such a rise will immediately take place, as will rescue from present or impending indigence those patriotic friends to their country, who have suffered a diminution of property, from placing their confidence in the justice and honor of the legislature of South-Carolina.

By recent advices from the West-Indies, we are informed, that St. Eustatius bids fair soon to become the emporium of the Charibbee islands; the trade of this once flourishing and celebrated island appears again to revive and commerce will speedily be upon as flourishing and extensive a footing as ever.

We are informed from Lisbon, that a very great scarcity of grain pervades the kingdom of Portugal, a misfortune that is most severely felt by the natives.

The celebrated Captain Carver, from whose travels we have previously presented our readers with some extracts, actuated by a desire of exploring the source of the river St. Lawrence, after experiencing the chequered fortune ever attendant upon travellers, arrived at the attainment of his wishes, and also discovered that the great rivers Mississippi and St. Lawrence took their rise within a few yards of each other, although they disembogue themselves into the sea at the extensive distance of 1500 miles. In the course of his peregrinations he fell in with a nation of Indians distinguished by the title of—NAUDOWESSES, a friendly, generous people, with whom he made some stay, and was incorporated as a member of the nation, receiving at the same time an indisputable grant to a tract of land, being in circumference twenty square miles; the late calamitous war coming on, he went over to England, to avoid being engaged in a contest, the

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The French Ambassador quitted Paris a few days since to visit London; couriers rode before him all the way to Calais, to expedite his journey. He embarked for Dover half an hour after his arrival at Calais, and instantly set off for London. His instructions how to treat, in regard to the contest between the Emperor and the Dutch, it is suspected will puzzle our Ministry not a little.

By keeping a garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, the French, in some measure, have the Dutch in their power already; this was another keen stroke of policy, which was not understood, as it deserved to be, when the troops first landed there for the protection of their good ally.

According to advices from Geneva, the Dutch Consul, Mr. Zevoorte, had, on the 14th ultimo, made a proposal for taking six regiments of the troops of the Cantons of that Republic into the pay of their High Mightinesses the States General. No answer has been given, as it is necessary in the present situation of affairs to take the advice of two neighbouring Courts, to whom the Supreme Council means to refer the proposal.

If Dutch and Prussian accounts are to be credited, an alliance is certainly formed between France, Holland, Sweden, and Prussia; this confederacy, added to the Porte, must be too powerful for Russia and Germany united.

Our last letters from the Continent advise, that the Imperial engineers are fortifying the port of Ostend with the utmost alacrity, particularly that part of it which is commanded by French Flanders, from Dunkirk.

Dec. 4. The public may rest assured, no mediation has yet taken place; neither is the Imperial system altered with respect to a war.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris, that a war will certainly take place, in which France must be concerned. Some of the older politicians think, that the Emperor means to revive some old pretensions to a part of the French territories, and that he will be supported in those claims by the Queen's party, which dictates to the King in all public matters that are agitated in the cabinet.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) January 24.

The great quantity of silver remitted to Europe by the merchants of the Eastern part of this continent, has so very much reduced its average value, that it will be a certain loss to continue making payments in specie; this circumstance will have a powerful operation in favor of the Southern States, the produce of which being marketable to all parts of the civilized world, and infinitely better suited for exportation than the productions of the other States.

The refusal on the part of the British to deliver up the Western posts will entirely preclude the State of New-York from the least participation of the Fur-trade for this season, at least, and will besides prevent friendly and permanent alliances being formed with the Indians of remote nations. It is expected that Congress will immediately interfere in this business with that vigor and success which has hitherto so happily attended their councils.

The storm that threatens the States of Holland will involve all Europe inevitably, and Great-Britain in particular. A Dutch war must necessarily be a war with all the powers of Europe; whoever says England will be an idle spectator is a blockhead, and knows nothing of the matter. When such a commercial and maritime State as Holland is at war, and united with the powerful assistance of France, Spain, and America, it is absolutely impossible for the English nation not to throw themselves into the opposite scale. Whenever the Family Compact is active on one side the English must be as active on the other;

not from the choice of a war, but from the impossibility of preserving the peace and balance of Europe, without the interposition of Great-Britain.

One of the late New-York papers contains no less than 32 advertisements, each signed by different persons, praying the benefit of an act of insolvency, which was passed during the late sitting of the legislature. It is a melancholy circumstance to add, that those unfortunate people are mostly men of fair character, and owe their distress to the vicissitudes and devastation which arose from the war.

The present scarcity of specie is unquestionably a misfortune that calls for legislative interference and assistance, in every possible way. The most obvious remedy appears to be the emission of paper money. In a speculative point of view, no doubt objections may be raised against this measure, and the understanding may be bewildered and dazzled by specious arguments tending to prove portending misfortunes as the certain fruits of an immediate advantage. The general argument is that paper money will be liable to depreciation; but although this misfortune attended the emission of paper money during the war, America should now be considered in a different point of view from what she was during that unhappy period; she is now in complete possession of independence, a vast property, and numberless resources. Can there then be a reasonable doubt of this State, one of the most fertile in the confederation, being adequate to the business of emitting and supporting a paper credit? No commercial nation in Europe can do without the aid of paper, and the inhabitants of this State will find it a severe struggle, if they continue to procrastinate a measure that must inevitably prove destructive to our trade and population.

Should a law pass during the present sitting of the legislature, for the emission of paper, this salutary measure will have an immediate tendency to make many people happy, without any compulsion, injury, or wrong to individuals; neither would it interfere with prior engagements of the State; on the contrary, the exorbitant rate of interest will be immediately reduced to a sum more consonant with the real value of money. At present, altho' the establishment is fixed at seven per cent. yet such gentlemen as have been compelled to borrow money know very well that it is impossible to get any at that premium, even when the most approved security is offered. But the persons that would be most immediately benefited, and whose necessities call for immediate redress, are the holders of State Indents; owing to the uncertainty of the time of payment, they have depreciated so far as to bear little more than a tythe of the original value, but if they should be paid off in the new emission money, such a rise will immediately take place, as will rescue from present or impending indigence those patriotic friends to their country, who have suffered a diminution of property, from placing their confidence in the justice and honor of the legislature of South-Carolina.

By recent advices from the West-Indies, we are informed, that St. Eustatius bids fair soon to become the emporium of the Charibbee islands; the trade of this once flourishing and celebrated island appears again to revive and commerce will speedily be upon as flourishing and extensive a footing as ever.

We are informed from Lisbon, that a very great scarcity of grain pervades the kingdom of Portugal, a misfortune that is most severely felt by the natives.

The celebrated Captain Carver, from whose travels we have previously presented our readers with some extracts, actuated by a desire of exploring the source of the river St. Lawrence, after experiencing the chequered fortune ever attendant upon travellers, arrived at the attainment of his wishes, and also discovered that the great rivers Mississippi and St. Lawrence took their rise within a few yards of each other, although they disembogue themselves into the sea at the extensive distance of 1500 miles. In the course of his peregrinations he fell in with a nation of Indians distinguished by the title of—NAUDOWESSES, a friendly, generous people, with whom he made some stay, and was incorporated as a member of the nation, receiving at the same time an indisputable grant to a tract of land, being in circumference twenty square miles; the late calamitous war coming on, he went over to England, to avoid being engaged in a contest, the

primary cause of which was counter to his feelings: Upon arriving in the metropolis of that country, he was persuaded to lay before the Lords of Trade a narrative of his travels and discoveries, accompanied with such maps and drawings as he had taken. Their Lordships received him with the greatest appearance of kindness and respect, gave him thanks in abundance, and such a profusion of splendid promises, as would have deceived a much shrewder man than the honest, unsuspecting Captain Carver; after dancing attendance until his entire property was expended, he was refused the return of his papers, or the least pecuniary relief, and died at last of a disease arising from the accumulated misfortunes of disappointment and want; exhibiting a striking instance of "the insolence of office, and the spurns which patient merit from the unworthy takes."

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On Monday next the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State is to meet at East-Greenwich.

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The United States in Congress assembled, on the Second Instant, issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of 500 Dollars, for apprehending any Person or Persons guilty of forging or altering the Final-Settlement Certificates of the United States.

No Book since the Revolution, Common Sense excepted, has been so generally read and admired, as Dr. Price's Observations on the American Revolution.

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Mr. BARBER,

Your inserting the following in your next Mercury will oblige the subscribers.

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A FREEMAN.

February 17, 1785.

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And entered on the 25th of March
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containing about 36 Acres, with two
good Dwelling-Houses, Barn and
Crib thereon. For further Particulars
inquire of JACOB ROD. RIVERA,
or MOSES SEIXAS.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1785.

A BARGAIN.

To be Sold, by Order, being a Confirma-
ment, at

Joseph and William Russell's
STORE,

140 CHESTS,

CONTAINING about 3000 excellent
new BRITISH MUSKETS, with
Bayonets, well sorted, and suitable for
every Purpose—in as good Order as they
came first out of the Maker's Hands; and will
be sold together, or in such Parcels as may
best suit the Purchasers, for only Three
Dollars each.

Any Person at Newport, inclining to
view the Quality of said Muskets, may see
some of them at Mr. Jacob Rod. Rivera's
Store, at the Point.

N. B. Each Chest contains from 30 to
28 Muskets.—About 600 of the above are
neat Fowling Pieces.

Also, a Quantity of Choice Connecticut
PORK and BEEF.

Providence, Feb. 18, 1785.

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CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
 Hath just imported, and has now to sell at his
 Store,
BOHEA-TEA, by the Chest; Swedish Iron
 assorted; Russia and Ravens Duck; Gold-
 age—and a small Assortment of English Goods.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a House in
 Newport,

**About 26 Acres of Meadow
 LAND**, with a good Run of Water
 through the same, lying near Whitehall, in
 Middletown, on this Island, very conven-
 iently situated for manuring, being not
 more than a Mile and an Half from the
 Beach:—If not disposed of before the 25th
 of March next, it will then be so Let. For
 further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

WE the Subscribers being appointed
 Commissioners by the Hon. Judge
 of Probate for the City of Newport, to ex-
 amine the Claims on the Estate of **JOHN
 SANFORD**, late of Newport aforesaid,
 Glazier, deceased, represented insolvent: Do
 hereby give Notice thereof to the Creditors
 to said Estate, to bring in their Claims
 immediately, to either of us at our respec-
 tive Dwellings. **BENJAMIN ALMY.**
HENRY PECKHAM.

Newport, February 19, 1785.

ALL Persons having Demands on the
 Estate of **JOHN MILLER**, late of
 Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in
 their Claims; and those indebted to said
 Estate, are requested to make immediate
 Payment, to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.
 Newport, February 12, 1785.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of
ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of New-
 port, Widow, deceased, are hereby request-
 ed to pay the same; and all who have any
 Claims upon said Estate to bring them in
 for Settlement to the Subscribers,

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS } Executors.
 Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate
 for the City of Newport, has appoint-
 ed us Commissioners, and allowed Six
 Months to receive and examine the Claims
 against the Estate of **JAMES FITCH**, late of
 Newport aforesaid, Mariner, deceased, re-
 presented insolvent—We do hereby inform
 the Creditors to said Estate, that their
 Claims will be received, by either of us, at
 our respective Dwellings, in said Newport,
 within the abovesaid Time.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.
 Newport, February 8, 1785.

TO BE SOLD.
A N excellent FARM on Brenton's
 Neck, containing about 320 Acres,
 Part of the Estate of **Jahiel Brenton**, de-
 ceased, and now improved by Mr. Amos
 Gardner, jun.—The said Farm has a good
 Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. is well
 watered, and contiguous to several Beaches,
 which affords a vast Quantity of Sea Ma-
 nure, and which may be conveyed with lit-
 tle Labour to said Estate—it is also extren-
 ely convenient for Fowling, Fishing, &c.—
 Any Person that has an Inclination to Pur-
 chase, may know the Terms by applying to
 the Subscriber, who has full Power to dis-
 pose of the same.

BENJAMIN BRENTON,
 Newport, February 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, altogether or in several
 Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers,
ELEVEN ACRES and a Half
 of excellent Land, at the South End
 of Newport; For further Particulars apply
 to **Joseph Rogers** or the Printer hereof.
 N. B. Said Land lies very convenient for
 manuring.
 Feb. 12, 1785.

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 Estate of **JOHN TANNER**,
 Esq; late of Newport, deceased, are desired
 to bring in their Claims; and those indebt-
 ed to said Estate, to make Payment to the
 Subscribers, who have a Number of valuable
 Goldsmith's Tools, large Money Scales, &c.
 to dispose of

WILLIAM BLISS, } Executors.
JOHN BOURS, }
 Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th
 of March, 1785.

THAT very valuable FARM, the
 Northerly Part of Mount-Hope, in
 the Town of Bristol, State of Rhode-Island,
 containing about 430 Acres of excellent
 arable and Pasture Land, with a large
 Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees,
 butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen
 may be built.—For further Particulars in-
 quire of **GEORGE BETHUNE**, Esq. of Cam-
 bridge, State of Massachusetts, or of the
 Subscriber, in Boston.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

The valuable **ANNOQUACKET FARM.**



TO be sold, and en-
 tered upon the 25th
 Day of March next,
 Farm, under good Im-
 provement, situate in Tiver-
 on, near Howland's Ferry,
 State of Rhode-Island, con-
 taining 447 Acres, with a
 Dwelling House and Barn
 thereon, being three Quarter Parts of that ex-
 cellent Farm late the Property of Andrew Oliver,
 Esq; and commonly called the Annoquacket
 Farm.—It has ever been esteemed one of the
 most valuable Tracts of Land, within the State,
 as well for its native Richness of Soil, the great
 Advantage it has of Manure, to be found in
 Abundance drifted upon the Shore, as for its
 pleasant and agreeable Situation, being bounded
 on the Sea in such a Manner, as effectually to
 serve for an outside Fence, for more than 200
 Acres of the improved Land.—It contains
 119 Acres of excellent Timber (the Remainder
 being under Improvement) suitable for any Use,
 particularly Ship-Building, and lies within one
 Mile of a very commodious Cove on said Pre-
 mises for establishing a Ship-Yard, where Vessels
 of 300 Tons may be built, and floated at high
 Water.—The above Premises will be sold to-
 gether, or in two or three Divisions, as may best
 suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—The Con-
 ditions of Sale will be rendered extremely easy,
 as three Quarters of the Purchase-Money will
 be received in Goods and public Securities; and
 a Length of Time on good Security, will be given
 for Part of the Pay.—The above Premises (if not
 sold) will be leased out for the Term of one
 Year, commencing the 25th of March next.—
 For more particular Terms of Sale or Lease, apply
 to **THOMAS HUGHES**, of Freetown, **WILLIAM
 HUMPHRY**, of Rehoboth, **WILLIAM TEW**, of
 the City of Newport, **COGGESHALL OLNEY**, of
 Cumberland, **JEREMIAH OLNEY**, of Providence,
 or Messieurs **PETER** and **BENJAMIN MUM-
 FORD**, Post Riders.

Providence, January 22, 1785.

Christopher Champlin
 Has to sell, at his Store, for CASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
 by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.
 Newport, October 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS HOWLAND,
 At his STORE,
JAMAICA Spirits by the Hoghead, Bar-
 rel, and Gallon.
 West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
 Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,
 Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
 Coffee by the Hundred,
 Allspice by the Bag or Dozen,
 Sugars by the Barrel.
 Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impost Office
 taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

GEORGE GIBBS
HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his
 Wharf, a constant Supply of new Phi-
 ladelphia superfine and common FLOUR,
 and Philadelphia Bar-Iron sorted—Tea by
 the Chest, or smaller Quantity—Lisbon
 Wines, by the Quarter Cask—Cordage of
 all Sizes—Coarse and fine Salt—West-India
 and New-England Rum, Melasses, Coffee
 and Ginger, by the Hoghead, Tierce, or
 Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impost-Office will
 be received in Pay for any of the above
 Articles.

IMPORTED BY
Martin Benson,

In the Ships **Washington**, Capt. Smith, the
Hope, Capt. Whipple, the **Maria**, Capt.
Moore, from London, and the **Brig**
Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Co-
 penhagen.

A Complete Assortment of European
GOODS, among which are a Va-
 riety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails,
 Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron,
 and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or
 smaller Quantity, and now selling at his
 Store, in Thames-street, No. 269, Whole-
 sale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

Half Money and Half Goods, given for
 Orders on the Impost-Office.
 Newport, December 24, 1784.

TO BE SOLD BY
William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf opposite Col.
John Malbone's Dwelling-House,

SPERMACE Candles and strain Oil;
S Bar-Iron; Russia and Ravens Duck;
 Bohea Tea, by the Chest or smaller Quantity;
 Lisbon Wine, by the Quarter Cask; Mo-
 lasses and Rum, by the Hoghead; and
 common and superfine Flour.

A General Assortment of Woollens,
 Shags for Waistcoats, Velvets,
 Corduroys, Looking-Glasses, Hote's
 Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glass,
 Nails and Shot; with a great Variety
 of other Goods, sold on the lowest
 Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
 The Corner of the New-lane,
 Thames-street.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next
 northward of his Dwelling-
 House, in Thames-street, cheap
 for Cash, a complete Assortment
 of European **GOODS**, suita-
 ble for all Seasons.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Has just imported, and has now to sell at his Store,

BOHEA-TEA, by the Chest; Swedish Iron assorted; Russia and Ravens Duck; Cordage—and a small Assortment of English Goods.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a House in Newport,

About 26 Acres of Meadow LAND, with a good Run of Water through the same, lying near Whitehall, in Middletown, on this Island, very conveniently situated for manuring, being not more than a Mile and an Half from the Beach:—If not disposed of before the 25th of March next, it will then be to Let. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, to examine the Claims on the Estate of JOHN SANFORD, late of Newport aforesaid, Glazier, deceased, represented insolvent. Do hereby give Notice thereof to the Creditors to said Estate, to bring in their Claims immediately, to either of us at our respective Dwellings. **BENJAMIN ALMY.**
HENRY PECKHAM.

Newport, February 19, 1785.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of **ELIZABETH HARRISON**, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, are hereby requested to pay the same; and all who have any Claims upon said Estate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscribers,

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed us Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of **JAMES FITCH**, late of Newport aforesaid, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent—We do hereby inform the Creditors to said Estate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, within the aforesaid Time.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.

Newport, February 8, 1785.

TO BE SOLD.

A N excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres, Part of the Estate of Jahleel Brenton, deceased, and now improved by Mr. Amos Gardner, jun.—The said Farm has a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. is well watered, and contiguous to several Beaches, which affords a vast Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to said Estate—it is also extremely convenient for Fowling, Fishing, &c.—Any Person that has an Inclination to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, who has full Power to dispose of the same.

BENJAMIN BRENTON,

Newport, February 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, altogether or in several Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers,

ELEVEN ACRES and a Half of excellent Land, at the South End of Newport: For further Particulars apply to Joseph Rogers or the Printer hereof.

N. B. Said Land lies very convenient for manuring.

Feb. 12, 1785.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of **JOHN TANNER**, Esq; late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate, to make Payment to the Subscribers, who have a Number of valuable Goldsmith's Tools, large Money Scales, &c. to dispose of

WILLIAM BLISS,
JOHN BOURS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th of March, 1785,

THAT very valuable FARM, the Northerly Part of Mount-Hope, in the Town of Bristol, State of Rhode-Island, containing about 430 Acres of excellent arable and Pasture Land, with a large Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees, butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen may be built.—For further Particulars inquire of **GEORGE BETHUNE**, Esq; of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts, or of the Subscriber, in Boston.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

The valuable **ANNOQUACKET FARM.**



TO be sold, and entered upon the 25th Day of March next, Farm, under good improvement, situate in Tiverton, near Howland's Ferry, State of Rhode-Island, containing 417 Acres, with a Dwelling-House and Barn therein, being three Quarter Parts of that excellent Farm late the Property of Andrew Oliver, Esq; and commonly called the Annoquacket Farm.—It has ever been esteemed one of the most valuable Tracts of Land, within the State, as well for its native Richness of Soil, the great Advantage it has of Manure, to be found in Abundance drifted upon the Shore, as for its pleasant and agreeable Situation, being bounded on the Sea in such a Manner, as effectually to serve for an outside Fence, for more than 200 Acres of the improved Land.—It contains 119 Acres of excellent Timber (the Remainder being under Improvement) suitable for any Use, particularly Ship-Building, and lies within one Mile of a very commodious Cove on said Premises for establishing a Ship-Yard, where Vessels of 300 Tons may be built, and stored at high Water.—The above Premises will be sold together, or in two or three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—The Conditions of Sale will be rendered extremely easy, as three Quarters of the Purchase-Money will be received in Goods and public Securities; and a Length of Time on good Security, will be given for Part of the Pay.—The above Premises (if not sold) will be leased out for the Term of one Year, commencing the 25th of March next.—For more particular Terms of Sale or Lease, apply to **THOMAS HUGHES**, of Free-town, **WILLIAM HUMPHRY**, of Rehoboth, **WILLIAM TEW**, of the City of Newport, **COGGESHALL OLNEY**, of Cumberland, **JEREMIAH OLNEY**, of Providence, or Messieurs **PETER** and **BENJAMIN MUMFORD**, Post-Riders.

Providence, January 22, 1785.

Christopher Champlin
Has to sell, at his Store, for CASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, October 29, 1784.

TO BE SOLD BY THOMAS HOWLAND,

At his STORE,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogshead, Barrel, and Gallon.

West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,

Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,

Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,

Coffee by the Hundred,

Alspice by the Bag or Dozen,

Sugars by the Barrel,

Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impost Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a constant Supply of new Philadelphia superfine and common FLOUR, and Philadelphia Bar-Iron sorted—Tea by the Chest, or smaller Quantity—Lisbon Wines, by the Quarter Cask—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarse and fine Salt—West-India and New-England Rum, Melasses, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogshead, Tierce, or Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impost-Office will be received in Pay for any of the above Articles.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

In the Ships Washington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Assortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, and now selling at his Store, in Thames-street, No. 269, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

Half Money and Half Goods, given for Orders on the Impost-Office.

Newport, December 24, 1784.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf opposite Col. John Malbone's Dwelling-House,

SPERMACETI Candles and strain Oil; Bar-Iron; Russia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or smaller Quantity; Lisbon Wine, by the Quarter Cask; Molasses and Rum, by the Hogshead; and common and superfine Flour.

A General Assortment of Woollens, Shags for Waistcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glasses, Hofs Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glass, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, sold on the lowest Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-street.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-House, in Thames-street, cheap for Cash, a complete Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for all Seasons.